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News Summary

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Woman scientists encounter unusual strains and continuing obstacles to their professional advancement. Story on Page 3.

Historians "are turning the public off history," warns one scholar. Story on Page 10.

A controversial economist has withdrawn his name from consideration as director of an international institute at Harvard University. Story on Page 2.

Colleges and universities face increasing competition for state appropriations. Story on Page 8.

Nursing educators charge that some colleges are offering nurses degree programs of little value. Story on Page 4.

Female athletes at Temple University have filed a lawsuit charging their institution discriminates against women's intercollegiate sports. Story on Page 12.

Shirley M. Hufstedler, Secretary of Education, has been sharply criticized by women's-rights groups but praised by some black-college leaders. Story on Page 13.

The House and Senate have drafted bills aimed at making federal regulations more responsive to those who must comply with them. Story on Page 13.

A controversial theologian whom the Vatican stripped of his right to teach will remain on the faculty of a West German university. Story on Page 19.

Student unrest has flared on campuses in Israel. Story on Page 20.

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Despite Drop in Number of 18-Year-Olds, College Rolls Could Rise During the 1980's

Study concludes that additional sources could yield 1 million new students during decade

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

Despite the prospect of a sharp drop in the number of 18-year-olds in the population, college enrollment could increase by as much as 3.5 per cent by the end of the decade, a study by the American Council on Education concludes.

If present patterns were to continue during the 1980's, the declining number of Americans aged 18 to 24 could be expected to reduce college enrollment by more than 9 per cent by 1990. However, the council says, colleges should be able to counteract that trend by developing additional sources of students.

The A.C.E. study analyzes a number of much-discussed recruiting strategies and calculates their potential for increasing enrollments during the 1980's.

Among those considered in the study are stepped-up recruiting of members of minority and lower-income groups, women in their 20's and early 30's, and men over 35. The study also examines the possibility of attracting more graduate and foreign students, and of competing more strongly with industry in providing courses for employees.

Using such strategies could produce over a million students more than would be expected from projections based on demographic data and present enrollment patterns, the A.C.E. study estimates.

That would be enough to turn a projected loss of 797,000 students by 1990 into a gain of more than 300,000.

Carol Frances, the A.C.E.'s chief economist, directed the study for the Interasso-

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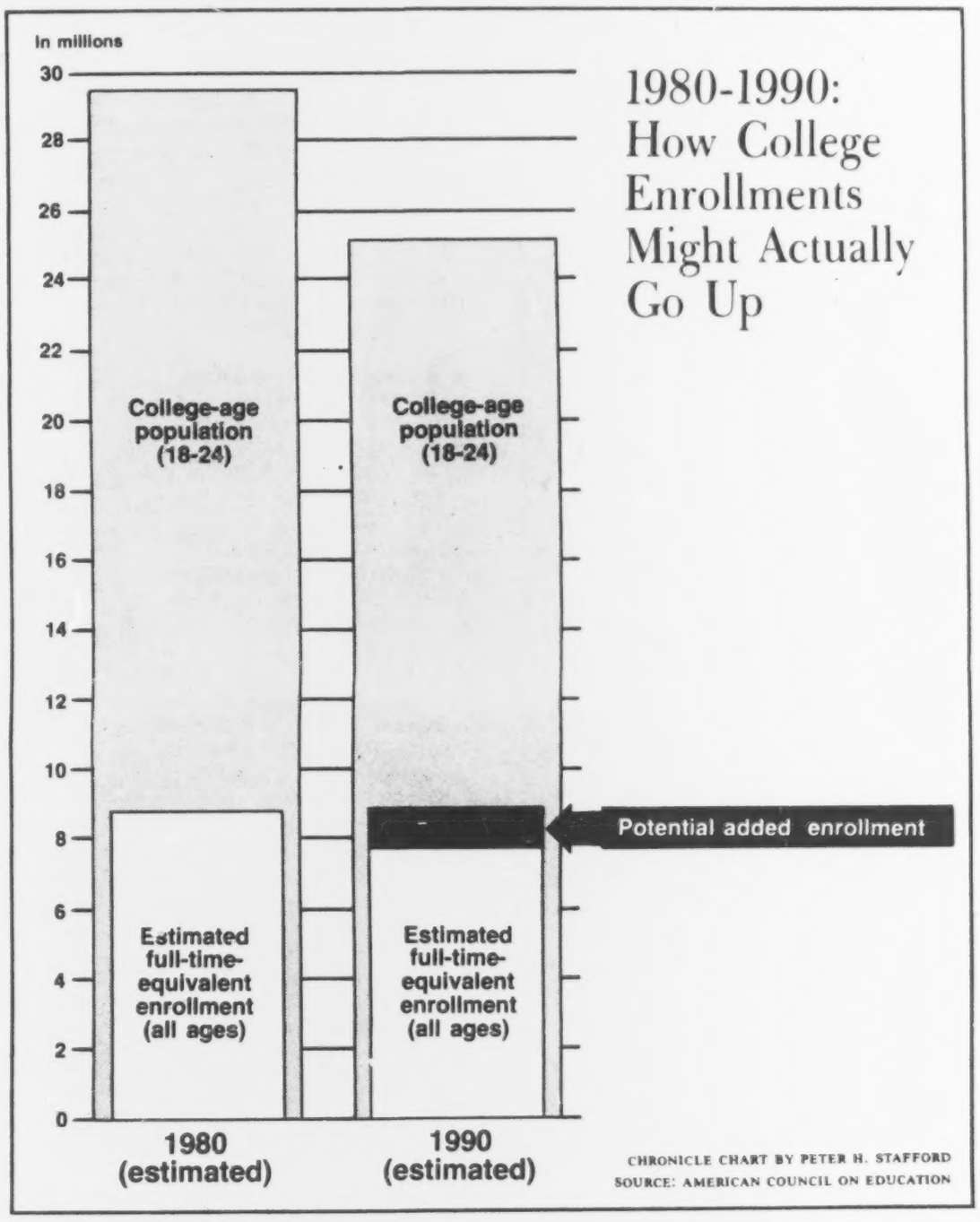

1980-1990: How College Enrollments Might Actually Go Up

U.S. Asked to 'Endow' Top Universities to Carry Out Basic Scientific Research

By Anne C. Roark

WASHINGTON

The federal government should permanently endow a "small group of excellent universities" with enough money to carry out the nation's basic scientific research, says Steven Muller, president of the Johns Hopkins University.

Unless dramatic changes take place in the support of scientific research, the United States will fall far behind other countries in productivity and inventiveness, Mr. Muller warned government officials here last week.

Evidence of such deterioration both at home and abroad has already been observed by some U. S. economic experts.

"The fundamental problem," Mr. Muller said, "is that basic research has become such a large-scale and expensive activity as to constitute a heavy drain on federal budgets, and an intolerable financial burden on the American university."

Universities now conduct approximately 70 per cent of the country's basic scientific research. Although the federal government supplies the bulk of the funds, universities are expected to share at least a portion of the costs.

"Basic research quite simply has become so expensive that no university can execute it on any significant scale with its own resources. Worse than that, universities are no longer even in a position to do so on the traditional basis of cost sharing, on which their receipt of federal funds for basic research has been based since the end of the Second World War."

Mr. Muller presented his plan—"not really a far-fetched notion," he said—to a group of scientists, government officials, and other science-policy experts meeting at George Washington University last week.

Although he did not tell the group how many universities should qualify for support under his plan, he said only about 100 campuses can "lay claim to being major research institutions."

"In truth," Mr. Muller said, "less than 50 or 60 produce high-quality basic research in large volume."

In fiscal 1978, the government spent $3.36-billion on academic research and development, according to the National Science Foundation. More than $2.78-bil-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

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FACT–FILE

State Finances

A comparison of general-fund balances

	Actual balance fiscal 1979	Percentage of expenditures	Projected balance fiscal 1980	Percentage of expenditures
Alabama	$ 20,500,000	1.4%	0	0.0%
Alaska	668,400,000	60.8%	1,567,000,000	124.3 %
Arizona	117,100,000	11.0%	187,000,000	16.0%
Arkansas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
California	2,680,100,000	16.5%	1,834,600,000	9.9%
Colorado	168,000,000	15.1%	204,000,000	16.4%
Connecticut	1,000,000	‡	300,000	‡
Delaware	48,400,000	8.9%	34,200,000	5.6%
Florida	232,500,000	7.9%	119,300,000	3.2%
Georgia	107,900,000	3.9%	80,400,000	2.8%
Hawaii	66,900,000	7.5%	111,900,000	11.3%
Idaho	10,100,000	3.2%	20,400,000	5.7%
Illinois	390,000,000	5.8%	400,000,000	4.9%
Indiana	332,700,000	18.7%	201,300,000	10.0%
Iowa	90,700,000	5.8%	70,300,000	4.0%
Kansas	196,000,000	20.3%	156,700,000	13.8%
Kentucky	80,000,000	4.6%	23,500,000	1.2%
Louisiana	407,000,000	15.1%	255,000,000	7.7%
Maine	26,400,000	5.5%	15,800,000	3.0%
Maryland	319,000,000	13.8%	195,600,000	7.4%
Massachusetts	196,600,000	5.6%	19,700,000	0.5%
Michigan	30,100,000	0.7%	0	0.0%
Minnesota	258,700,000	7.8%	147,200,000	3.9%
Mississippi	71,600,000	8.1%	13,700,000	1.4%
Missouri	316,500,000	20.5%	227,800,000	11.8%
Montana	28,600,000	12.0%	20,100,000	8.4%
Nebraska	62,400,000	11.9%	39,000,000	6.4%
Nevada	88,200,000	26.6%	54,800,000	15.5%
New Hampshire	28,600,000	13.2%	18,200,000	7.3%
New Jersey	218,000,000	4.9%	144,000,000	3.1%
New Mexico	45,400,000	6.4%	9,900,000	1.3%
New York	10,200,000	0.1%	10,300,000	0.1%
North Carolina	187,600,000	7.6%	28,700,000	1.0%
North Dakota	148,600,000	49.8%	103,300,000	33.4%
Ohio	357,300,000	9.2%	210,400,000	4.6%
Oklahoma	98,400,000	13.4%	114,900,000	13.4%
Oregon	138,600,000	12.9%	1,800,000	0.1%
Pennsylvania	30,500,000	0.5%	44,300,000	0.7%
Rhode Island	41,900,000	6.9%	28,500,000	4.3%
South Carolina	13,400,000	1.0%	5,400,000	0.4%
South Dakota	10,900,000	5.6%	5,600,000	2.5%
Tennessee	8,000,000	0.3%	9,000,000	0.3%
Texas	620,800,000	17.9%	180,800,000	4.4%
Utah	15,500,000	2.5%	0	0.0%
Vermont	0	0.0%	1,700,000	0.7%
Virginia	137,900,000	5.7%	194,800,000	7.9%
Washington	419,600,000	14.8%	199,300,000	5.8%
West Virginia	47,000,000	4.9%	13,000,000	1.3%
Wisconsin	280,600,000	9.0%	94,700,000	2.9%
Wyoming	113,300,000	69.9%	85,800,000	37.0%
Total U. S.	**9,987,700,000**	**8.7%**	**7,504,000,000**	**5.8%**

‡ Less than 0.1%.

SOURCE: NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BUDGET OFFICERS

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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